

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 15.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1854.

NO. 2.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,

CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS., GLASGOW.
Will make to order, in the neat-
est and most fashionable style, and
from the best materials all kinds of
FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on
hand.
September 2, 1852.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Sal-
line, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton coun-
ties. Office on first street.

W. H. SWITZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BRUNSWICK, MO.
PRACTICES in the Courts of Chariton and ad-
joining counties, and pays prompt attention to
the collection of claims. [Jan 1.]

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office buildings.
May 13, 1852.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in
Linn and the adjoining counties. All busi-
ness entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-
tention.
April 3, 1851.

THOMAS H. STARNES,
Attorney at Law,
Richmond, Mo.
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office buildings.
May 13, 1852.

KING & STARNES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
WILL give their joint attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to them in the Courts of Platte,
Buchanan and Andrew counties.
Particular attention will be given to the
collection of debts in our Circuit.
May 19, 1853.

JOHN C. CHAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Keytesville, Mo.,
WILL practice in Chariton and adjoining
counties, and give special attention to
Administration business.
Office up stairs in the Court House.
March 31, 1853.

WM. B. ALMOND, CLAY COCKRILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Plate City, Mo.
PROMPT attention given to all business
which they are entrusted. One or the other
may always be found at their office.
November 17—6m

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy,
Davies, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph.
November 24, 1853—1f

THOMAS B. REED,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
OFFICE on south side of Main street fronting
the Clerk's Office. June 28th 1853.

G. H. BURKHARDT,
Attorney at Law, Huntsville, Mo.,
WILL practice law to the counties of Ran-
dolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe,
Adair and Schuette. All business entrusted to
him will receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above Campbell &
Coate's store. Oct 24—3f

DR. T. H. GRAVES,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-
vices to the citizens of Glasgow and its vic-
inity.
Office with Dr. Vaughan.
Glasgow, Sept. 1, 1853—1f

DENTAL SURGERY.
T. T. MAJOR, RESIDENT DENTIST,
GLASGOW, MO.,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of
Glasgow and vicinity that he has located per-
manently in this place. Persons wishing work
done in his line will please call, as he has spared
no pains in procuring the best materials and latest
improvements that can be had in the science of
Dentistry. Teeth inserted either singly or by the
set, with or without gum, in exact imitation of
nature.
Cleaning, Filling, and Extracting done in a sci-
entific manner. Particular attention paid to re-
gulating children's teeth. Ladies wanted on at
their residence in town or country, if desired. Charges
moderate, and all operations warranted.
Room up stairs, over Dameron's Store.
April 7—1f

ATTENTION THE WHOLE!
The subscriber begs to announce to his
friends and the public generally that he
has taken the store room formerly occupied by
Dunnic & Hatcher, where he will be happy to
wait on all the customers who may favor him with
a call. A general assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks,
constantly on hand.
Custom work and repairing done at the shortest
notice.
A call is solicited, and no pains will be spared to
give entire satisfaction.
Entrance either from Water or First streets.
March 31, 1853. JOHN E. DEY.

Military and Mantuamaking.
MRS. HOLMAN having just returned
from St. Louis with the latest fashions, bon-
nets, trimmings, &c., respectfully solicits
the patronage of the ladies of this place and vic-
inity.
All orders executed at the shortest notice in the
latest style of fashions.
Call at her residence on Third street, op-
posite the Presbyterian Church. (Nov)

FURNITURE.
FALL TRADE.
I am now receiving direct from the
manufacturers, the largest and most com-
plete assortment of ornamental and useful fur-
niture ever opened in Glasgow. All who wish to
make purchases are respectfully requested to call,
as we pledge ourselves to sell as low as any house
in the State. Our stock consists in part of the
following articles:
12 cupboard safes; 6 Crisbs;
241 drawer do; 6 lounges;
150 bedsteads; 4 wardrobes;
75 dinner & breakfast do; 50 do chairs;
10 sofas; 24 rockers;
40 dressing bureaus; 12 work stands;
10 sofas; 10 card tables;
1 & 2 THOMSON.
Glasgow, September 20, 1853.

SMITH'S HOTEL,

GLASGOW, MO.
The undersigned has opened a large
and commodious Hotel between Second and
Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this
city. His house is new and fitted up in the very
best style, and has ample facilities for a first class
hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms
elegant and comfortable. His table will at all
times be furnished in a manner to gratify the ut-
most reasonable wishes of his guests. The situa-
tion of his house is one of the most pleasant and
healthy in this city.
There is a good livery stable close at hand,
where stock will be well attended to. The pub-
lic are respectfully invited to give him a call.
W. M. N. SMITH.
April 7.

Randolph House,
MAIN STREET, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
L. HEETHER, Proprietor.
THE public are informed that I have open-
ed a commodious house for the accommo-
dation of travelers and boarders, which shall be
kept in a style inferior to none and superior to
most in the country.
L. HEETHER.
November 17th, 1853.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
BY N. HARRY.
THE subscriber has removed his Hotel to
Main street, a few doors below Isaac Brinker's
Store and nearly opposite that of N. & A. John-
son where he will be pleased to see his old
friends and the public generally, pledging himself
to use every exertion to give satisfaction.
He has a good Stable, and Lots for cattle and
horses. A Bar, elegantly fitted up and supplied
with the choicest liquors, is attached to the Hotel.
The Stage Office for the Western and Northern
Mails is kept at this house, and all persons travel-
ing on either line will receive prompt attention.
The public are assured that he is not a Blue,
but a "true man," and by stopping at his house they
will find it their interest.
Although my opponent of the "City Hotel" has
endeavored to monopolize the trade, by renting my
late stand over my head, I hope the traveling pop-
le will give me a call and test my ability to cater
to their wants.
N. HARRY.
August 17, 1853—1f

UNION HOUSE,
BLOOMINGTON MISSOURI.
BY E. B. MENEFFEE.
THE subscriber having taken the commodious
brick house, east side of the Public Square,
formerly kept by Mrs. Sharp, and had the same
thoroughly over-hauled and re-furnished, will
spare no pains in rendering all comfortable who
may favor him with a call.
Dec. 1—6m E. B. MENEFFEE.

Glasgow House,
WATER STREET,
GLASGOW, MO.
The subscriber respectfully announces to
his friends and the traveling public that he
has taken the above House, and having refitted
and re-furnished it, is prepared to accommodate
all who may favor him with a call, and test my
ability to cater to their wants.
A good stable attached to the House, attended
by careful hostlers.
Stage Office for all the lines terminating
at Glasgow.
Glasgow, January 5, 1854.

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.
THE undersigned has opened a Public House in
Fayette, Mo., on the South-East Corner of
the Public Square, in the buildings recently occu-
pied by W. F. Birch. Equipped as a residence, where
Boarders and Travellers shall receive
Every Necessary Attention.
In connection with this House entire new Stab-
ling and a Carriage House has been built, which
will be attended by the most careful and experi-
enced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished
to any of the neighboring places.
JAMES A. SHIRLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 19 1854.

Huntsville Hotel,
HUNTSVILLE, MO.
FORMERLY occupied by W. M. Dameron has
been taken by WESTERN & HARRY, who are
prepared to accommodate guests. The house is
newly furnished throughout, and will try
and render all favoring us with their patronage
comfortable and agreeable during their sojourn
with us.
THOS. WESTERN,
I. V. HARDY.
Jan. 26—6m

SADDLE AND TRUNK
MANUFACTORY.
WM. F. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
And every description of SADDLERY.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
HAVING bought the interest of
A. A. Roper, in the late firm of
Roper & Brother, continues the business at the old stand,
where he would be pleased to have a call from
the patrons of the old concern, and feels satisfied
that he can make it to their interest to trade with
him. His stock of work is very
LARGE AND COMPLETE,
and he will sell Saddles from one to two dollars
cheaper than they have been sold in this place.
Call and See.
W. F. ROPER.
Glasgow, January 12, 1854—1f

THOS. H. LARKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No 53 Levee,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Special attention paid to sales of HEMP.
No orders taken for its purchase under any cir-
cumstances.
Jan 20—8f

GLASGOW FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE next session of this Institution, consisting
of twenty-one weeks, will commence on
Monday, the 30th day of January, 1854.
The Board of Instruction is ample for the or-
dinary course, and for the accomplishment of
the music department has been strengthened, and
pupils taking lessons on the Guitar or Piano, and
in Vocal Music, will receive every attention, and
have every facility for practicing.
French, Drawing and Painting, will also re-
ceive the attention of the Faculty of the Principal.
Young ladies can be accommodated with board-
ing with the Principal, in the "Boarding House,"
adjoining the Seminary, where they will be made
comfortable.
Tuition from \$5 to \$14 per session, according
to studies.
Accommodations at usual prices.
Board \$2 per week—everything furnished.
No deduction except in cases of protracted sick-
ness.
GEO. S. SAVAGE.
Glasgow, December 20, 1853.

HEDGES! HEDGES! HEDGES!

Central Missouri Nursery, near Glasgow, Mo.
Prize at the State Fair, 1853.
TWO MILLION GOOD PLANTS FOR NEXT
SPRING'S SETTING.
THE Oage Orange, Bois D'Arc, or Maclura,
(for it is known by all these names,) needs
no further argument in its favor as a hedge plant.
Hundreds of the hedges, in various parts of the
State, already speak for themselves. Ignorance
and prejudice have given way before proofs tan-
gible and real. All who have seen these hedges
properly managed, bear testimony to the efficient
protection they afford from all kinds of stock; and
who have given due attention to the subject are
satisfied as to the CHEAPNESS of their construction,
and their almost
INFINITE DURABILITY.
The prize at the recent State Fair, for the best
hedge in Missouri, was awarded to Dr. Horace
Kingsbury, (near Cold Franklin, Howard county,) on
a hedge of two summers' growth, from plants
of my raising, set out under my personal super-
vision, and managed according to my printed di-
rections.
Thankful for former patronage, I am ready to
supply the greatly increased demand for these val-
uable plants, (in quantities of 5,000 or over,) at
\$4 per thousand at Glasgow, or \$5 per thousand
delivered at the purchaser's door, anywhere with-
in fifty miles of Glasgow. In order to make it
for the interest of all that want plants to get them
of me, I have determined to offer the following
Inducements to Clubs.
To a club that takes as many as 50,000 plants, I
will put them at \$3.50 per thousand; deliver-
ing 100,000 at \$3.25; and to clubs taking 200,
000 plants, at \$3 per thousand, delivered free of
extra charge at any point designated on the Mis-
souri or Mississippi rivers, but invariably at one
time and place. Or to those that prefer it, I will
furnish the plants by the mile, delivering them at
the purchaser's door, and guaranteeing a good
hedge in two and a half years, on the same terms
as heretofore, viz. \$40 per mile, cash, and a con-
ditional note for a like sum in 2 1/2 years.
Terms Cash, or its Equivalent.
Each purchaser will be furnished with plain,
printed directions, for setting, trimming, and at-
tending to, according to the most approved plan.
In constructing a Hedge, good directions
are almost indispensable.
I act upon the principle of giving perfect satis-
faction to every customer who can be satisfied by
prompt, justice, and fair and honorable dealing.
Those who want, can be furnished with
Two year old Grafted Apple Trees.
Of the choicest varieties, from the earliest sum-
mer to the latest winter fruit, at 15 cents each,
cash; or if preferred, on short time with a war-
rant, at 16-2-3 cents.
Those who wish, should be sent in previous to the
first of March. Address
J. W. BROWN, Glasgow, Mo.
Or Nanson & Bartholow, Glasgow; Adam Hen-
drix, Fayette; Edw. G. Garnett, near Petra, Sal-
line county; Milton Belcher, near Sugar Creek,
Camp Ground, Randolph county; Gen. Robert
Wilson, St. Joseph, Mo. Or see one of the travel-
ing agents.

SHANGHAI CHICKENS.
THESE are the best variety of the celebrated
Asiatic fowls, about which so much has been
said. They are several times larger than the com-
mon breed, are better layers, and their meat is
more tender. A few choice birds of the large
Chinese variety, of the pure blood, may be had
by applying soon.
Orders may be left with Nanson & Bartholow,
or address
J. W. BROWN.
Glasgow, December 22, 1853.

Osage Orange
PLANTS AND SEED.
For sale at Lowest Market Rates.
CONTRACTS taken for making Hedges out
and out on favorable terms, either on enclosed
land or in the open prairie, by
J. W. & E. D. BROWN.
Feb 16 Glasgow, Mo.

VALUABLE
AND WELL IMPROVED
FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the farm on
which he now resides, about two miles
from Glasgow, containing about 160 acres of first
rate land, well stocked with timber and watered.
There are about 75 acres in cultivation, which is
No. 1 hemp land, and the balance is well tim-
bered. The improvements consist of a first-rate
dwelling—frame two stories—all necessary out-
buildings, negro quarters, barns, &c. Any one
desiring a good farm, well improved, convenient
to market would do well to examine this.
ALSO—Another tract of land, consisting of
over 300 acres, near by, is offered for sale.
The land is good, most of it well set in clover,
and would make three excellent small farms, there
being improvements on it in three different places.
The attention of purchasers is asked to these
facts, as the choice of such desirable locations
does not often present itself.
For further particulars, enquire of W. J.
Stratton, Glasgow, or the premises.
J. W. & E. D. BROWN.
St. Louis Republican copy weekly to the
amount of \$5 and charge this office.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned returns thanks for the en-
couragement received by him from the pub-
lic in the
Lumber Business,
And for the future intends devoting his entire at-
tention to it, and would say to those expecting to
build next year, that he will be on hand next
spring, on the opening of navigation, with a low
larger stock than he has ever had; and that for
the future the market will be supplied the season
round with all descriptions of dry lumber, shingles,
laths and sash.
A. W. ROPER.
Glasgow, January 12, 1854.

SEASONED WHITE PINE
AND OTHER LUMBER.
I HAVE on hand a large and well assorted stock
of thoroughly seasoned White Pine Lumber,
consisting of clear, second and third qualities,
mostly of my own piling, and warranted to be
seasoned, and will shortly be in receipt of fresh
supplies of the best qualities of seasoned Allegheny
white pine from Pittsburgh. Joists and scant-
lings, yellow pine, in the saw and split, and
flooring boards, white pine and poplar
flooring boards, dressed and undressed; white
pine weather boards, in the rough, sawed to suit
fencing boards, six to eight inches wide; poplar,
various kinds of walnut and cherry doors, blinds
and sash; also, same made to order, of the best ma-
terials and workmanship. White pine and cy-
prus shingles, laths, and most articles usually met
with in a lumber yard.
Orders from a distance specially attended to, and
terms reasonable.
J. H. WHITE.
At the old stand, corner Third and Vine streets,
opposite the City Hotel, and new yard, corner of
Broadway and O'Fallon street, St. Louis, Mo.
Feb 10—5f—ch Republican.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER
IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assort-
ment of seasonable goods.

Extracts From the Speech of
HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of N. Carolina,
DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE,
On the Nebraska Question.

To my understanding, it is clear that when
the Missouri compromise line was establish-
ed, it was intended to apply to all the terri-
tory of the United States. If we had
had another territory acquired from Spain,
or conquered from Mexico, or ceded by Mex-
ico at that time, this line would, of course,
have been extended to it. I think it is de-
monstrable—from the grounds of dictation
and resistance on the one side, and the other
from the terms in which this contest is
issued, from the reason of the case, and from
the subsequent legislation of Congress, for
which no reason under Heaven can be given,
except that they were carrying out an
established principle—that the principle of
legislation embodied in the Missouri com-
promise was this: That a line in the terri-
tories should be selected, and slavery exclud-
ed on the one side, and implicitly allowed
on the other; and that as we acquired future
territory, we should apply that line. One
modification of this existing power, which
has been one, I think, not of very long dis-
covery, is this: That in truth and reality
any exclusion of a power of a State either to
admit or exclude slavery imposed by the
Government of the United States must be
vain, idle and inoperative, as an act of pow-
er.

It is obvious, as I have said, that the men
of 1820 thought otherwise. Whether they
intended or supposed that this restriction
would operate *proprio vigore*, without fur-
ther legislation, as an exercise of rightful
power in the part of Congress, binding by
its own proper efficacy; or whether they ex-
pected as each new State within this domain
in which slavery was prohibited should come
into the Union, a "fundamental condition,"
as it is called, should be annexed to its ad-
mission, and whether they supposed that
that fundamental condition would itself op-
erate so as, in a proper sense, to restrict the
power, or would merely impose an obliga-
tion of good faith upon the authorities of the
State, we know not; but, to my understand-
ing, it is plain that they intended the ex-
clusion to apply to this domain, under all po-
litical organizations, and for all time, to be
carried out in one or other of these man-
ners.

Now, Mr. President, I propose to show
that this principle, upon which the legisla-
tion of 1820 was based, was repudiated by
the legislature of 1850. I propose to show
that the application of the Missouri com-
promise to State and Territory, was insisted
upon by the Southern members of the Sen-
ate, in many, very many, cases; that we
asked nothing, we sought nothing but the
simple recognition of the Missouri com-
promise line, as carried still further out upon
its original principle, and that it was re-
fused us; and the Territorial governments
established in 1850, were constructed in utter
disregard of the Missouri compromise.
If I can succeed in showing that, I shall then
contend that it is unreasonable, that it is idle
it is absurd—I use the terms in no offensive
sense—for gentlemen to call upon us to
maintain a compromise which has been re-
pudiated and disavowed by themselves.

But before proceeding to examine that
legislation, I wish to call the attention of the
Senate, for a moment, to what I consider the
very small respect that was paid to what is
called the Missouri compromise in less than
a year after it was enacted. On the 6th of
March, 1820, this bill was approved, and
under it Missouri was to come into the Union
as a State, on an equal footing with the
original States. Well, sir, her convention
met; they formed a constitution; they sent it
here. Nobody disputed that it was a rep-
ublican constitution, and the Senate passed
a bill immediately for the admission of Mis-
souri, or declaring her admitted into the
Union, upon an equal footing with the origi-
nal States. It went down to the House.—
What became of it? It was rejected by the
House. Upon what principle was it re-
jected?

Now, sir, consider for one moment. We
are told that in the session of 1819-20 there
was a difficulty about the admission of Mis-
souri, because the representatives of certain
portions of the United States wished to dic-
tate to that State the exclusion of slavery;
and finally it was agreed that the State should
be admitted into the Union with the exer-
cise of her own power and discretion upon
that subject, provided that slavery should be
excluded from the rest of the territorial do-
main acquired by the cession from France.
That was the bargain. Well, then, does it
not follow, beyond all doubt, that if that bar-
gain was to be carried out, Missouri should
have been instantly admitted after the for-
mation of her republican constitution? But
this was not done. The bill to admit her
was rejected; and rejected why? Because

she had introduced into her constitution a
provision authorizing or directing her leg-
islature to provide by law to prevent the em-
igration of free negroes and mulattoes into
the State. It was insisted that free negroes
and mulattoes were citizens of the United
States, and had a right, under the constitu-
tion of the United States to go into Mis-
souri, and inasmuch as this prohibition was
contrary to the constitution of the United
States, they refused to admit Missouri into
the Union.

Well, now, look at this matter. If this
provision in the constitution of Missouri was
not in violation of the constitution of the United
States, she had the power to make it; and
as far as these objecting representatives
were concerned, she had a right to make it.
If she did not think that free negroes and
mulattoes were the best associates for her
white or her black population, she had a
right, by a provision of law, to select the
company, color, and description that should
be allowed to come within her borders; and
therefore, it was an attempt to impose a new
condition upon the State, in defiance of the
solemn compact, whose holiness has been so
much invoked and pressed upon us.

Then, on the other hand, suppose these
people were citizens of the United States,
did not everybody know that if they were
citizens of the United States, and had rights
under the Constitution of the United States,
which were withheld under this prohibition
of the Missouri constitution, it was null and
absolutely void? It was, therefore, a need-
less attempt to fasten a new difficulty on this
State, and not exclude her from the Union
for doing what I believe, Illinois, Indiana,
and I do not know but other free States
of the Union, have felt themselves compelled
to do in order to preserve the bodies politic,
which their public authorities represent,
from an insufferable nuisance.

Mr. Toombs. Massachusetts had such a
law on her statute-book then.
Mr. Badger. My friend suggests that
Massachusetts had a law on her statute-book
at that very time, prohibiting their coming
in. I do not know how that is; but, then, I
suppose it is a very different thing between
allowing the free negroes to come into Mas-
sachusetts, and turning them over into Mis-
souri; that is, supposing it to be so. Then
how was the State got in at last? By a mar-
vellous contrivance, to which I must refer.
I really think it is one of the most remark-
able pieces of humbuggery that ever was
palm off on any legislative body, composed
of people who had attained the age of matu-
rity—I do not say those who had come to
the age of twenty-one, but those who had
passed fourteen, if any such ever acted as
legislators. Here is a joint resolution, pro-
viding for the admission of Missouri into
the Union on a certain condition. What was
it?

"Resolved, &c., That the State of Mis-
souri shall be admitted into this Union on an
equal footing with the original States, in all
respects whatever, upon the fundamental
condition that the fourth clause of the twen-
ty-sixth section of the third article of the
constitution, submitted on the part of said
State to Congress, shall never be construed
to authorize the passage of any law, and that
no law shall be passed in conformity thereto
by which any citizen of either of the States
in this Union shall be excluded from any of
the privileges and immunities to which such
citizen is entitled under the Constitution of
the United States."

In other words, Missouri was admitted
upon the "fundamental condition" that the
State should agree that her Constitution was
not paramount to the Constitution of the U.
S. That is the whole of it. Then mark
the next provision of this resolution:
"Provided, That the Legislature of the
said State, by a solemn public act, shall de-
clare the assent of the said State to the said
fundamental condition, and shall transmit
to the President of the United States, on or
before the 4th Monday in November next,
an authentic copy of the said act," &c.

I have pointed out the folly, the absolute
nonsense—but I suppose it was the best that
could be done—of requiring as a prerequi-
site that the State should declare that the Con-
stitution of the United States was and should
be actually paramount to the constitution of
Missouri; and that then this declaration of
what the constitution of Missouri should be
ascertained, how? Not by a solemn public
act of a convention, representing, in full
sovereignty, the people of Missouri, but by
a declaration of the Legislature of Missouri
under the constitution, repealing, if neces-
sary this provision of the constitution.

Mr. Everett. Did not Mr. Clay draw up
that provision?
Mr. Badger. I do not know. I think I
recollect hearing Mr. Clay once on this floor
say, in substance, that he laughed in his
sleeves at the idea that people were so easily
satisfied.

Mr. Butler. I heard him say it.
Mr. Badger. Now, Mr. President I pro-
pose to come to the inquiry whether the
principle of the legislation of 1820 has not

been in fact departed from, overturned and
repudiated. First, sir, I call your attention
to an amendment moved in the Senate to
the bill to establish the Territorial Govern-
ment of Oregon. By reference to the
Journal of August 10th, 1848, it will be
seen:
"On motion by Mr. Douglas to amend the
bill, section fourteen, line one, by inserting
after the word 'enacted,'
"That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north
latitude, known as the Missouri compromise
line, as defined by the eighth section of
an act entitled 'An act to authorize the peo-
ple of Missouri Territory to form a consti-
tution and State Government, and for the ad-
mission of such State into the Union, on an
equal footing with the original States, and
to prohibit slavery in certain territories,' ap-
proved March 6th, 1820, be, and the same
is hereby declared to extend to the Pacific
ocean; and the said eighth section, to-
gether with the compromise therein effected,
is hereby revised, and declared to be in full
force and binding for the future organiza-
tion of the Territories of the United States,
in the same sense, and with the same under-
standing with which it was originally adopted."

In August, 1848, the honorable Senator
from Illinois asked the Senate to recognize
and apply the principle, the postulate, the
fundamental truth, the assumed position up-
on which the resolution of 1820 was based,
and to carry it to the Pacific ocean. Well,
sir, it was carried in the Senate. I must
pause here and say that right things are
very apt to be carried in the Senate. The
vote was—yeas 33 nays 21. I believe that
every gentleman representing a southern
constituency here voted for that provision.—
I find the yeas were:
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ben-
ton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cal-
houn, Cameron, Davis of Mississippi, Dick-
inson, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote,
Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of
Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson
of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason,
Metcalfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sur-
geon, Turney and Underwood—33.

The nays were:
Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Brad-
bury, Breese, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mas-
sachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch,
Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps,
Upham, Walker and Webster—21.
The bill went down to the House with
that amendment. The House refused to
concur in the amendment. You and I both
know, sir, the long night of pain and suf-
fering we passed here for the purpose of
considering the question whether that
amendment should be insisted upon or re-
ceded from, by the Senate. I knew well
that I sat up here one whole night, knowing
that the majority of the Senate were re-
solved to recede, and solely for the pur-
pose—though I would have lost a thousand
Oregon bills myself rather than have re-
ceded—of maintaining what I thought the
rights of the majority of this body, in de-
termining what should be done with regard
to this amendment, when it was said there
was an understanding among some gentle-
men to continue the discussion till there
could be no decision on account of the ex-
piration of the session. I want to show the
vote upon receding. "On the question to
recede from the third amendment of the Sen-
ate," which I have stated, "it was deter-
mined in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 25."

The yeas were:
Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Brad-
bury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Cor-
win, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dick-
inson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitz-
gerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hanne-
gan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spru-
ance, Upham, Walker and Webster—29.

The nays were:
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien,
Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Missis-
sippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson of
Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson
of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Met-
calfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney,
Underwood, Westcott and Yulee—25.

We, of the South, were all united origi-
nally, and I believe, with but two excep-
tions, on the question of receding. We
voted together. We preferred losing the
bill to losing what? This very Missouri
compromise line. So stood the case in
1848.

Now, sir, in 1850, we have manifold evi-
dences that Southern gentlemen upon this
floor desired nothing in the world but the
Missouri compromise line. Some Southern
gentlemen thought the line was a constitu-
tional exercise of power; others thought it
was not; but so anxious were they that this
whole matter should be closed up, and future
agitation avoided, that without reference to
any difference of opinion upon that subject
all we asked was the carrying out the prin-
ciple established in 1820, by the continua-
tion of the line through the newly-acquired
Territories.

Now I must trouble the Senate by calling
attention to one or two of these cases in 1850,
not so much on account of the Senate, be-
cause we all remember it; but the country
ought to know where we stood then, and
why we stand where we are now. When

we had before us the bill for the admission
of the State of California, an amendment
was moved by Mr. King, to which I wish to
refer. This is a reference to which my
friend from Connecticut alluded the other
day; it will serve to illustrate what I say of
the determined earnestness with which
southern gentlemen here insisted upon that
very line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. King,
of Alabama, moved an amendment, the effect
of which was to make the southern boundary
of that State 35 deg. 30 min. A motion was
made by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to amend
it by striking out "35" and putting "36,"
so as to make it the Missouri compromise
line, and it was determined in the negative
—yeas 23, nays 32. Those who voted in the
affirmative were:
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Ber-
rien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Missis-
sippi, Dawson, Downes, Foote, Houston,
Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton,
Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Un-
derwood, and Yulee—23.

Then upon Mr. King's original amend-
ment, to make 35 deg. 30 min. the southern
boundary of California, the vote stood—yeas
20, nays 37.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
"Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien,
Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi,
Dawson, Downes, Foote, Houston, Hun-
ter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton,
Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Un-
derwood, and Yulee."